



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
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THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

The Richmond Whig is like the man who made the preposterous statement about the height of a horse. It sticks to it and says: "We believe to-day that if on Tuesday the readjusters had voted the readjuster ticket they would have beaten the readers by over 30,000 majority."

Which reminds us of the story of the dog and the rabbit.

The "solid South" was the principal cause of the democratic defeat Tuesday. But a thousand such defeats were preferable to a dissolution of that solidly, because that would necessitate turning over some of the Southern States to the management and control of ignorant and irresponsible negroes who would hesitate as little at the wildest projects of communism as they have done whenever they have had a chance at repudiating State indebtedness.

Here are fair samples of the feelings of the radicals respecting the result of Tuesday's election. They are taken from an influential and prosperous Philadelphia journal:

"The Confederate brigadiers are no more successful with the ballot than they were in the old days with the bullet."

"The people of this country are not prepared to submit to the domination of a unregenerate South."

"The scenes in the streets last night called up memories of war times. Just in that way the people shouted and cheered when the news came in of a republican victory over the democratic rebels in the South."

All of which go to prove the inestimable loss the Philadelphia manufacturers and merchants sustain for their Southern customers.

The statements made in Washington to the effect that the negro voters in this city were hindered and intimidated on election day, and that the Mayor and police took part in such an imaginary outrage, are without the slightest foundation, as will be avowed by the most reputable white and colored republicans in Alexandria. The space in front of the Third ward polls was at one time so crowded with spectators that the line of voters was impeded, and the Mayor, to facilitate the voting, ordered that space to be cleared. That was the extent of the "bulldozing" and "intimidation." Even with his order the obstruction had remained so long that all the votes in that ward could not be received before the hour arrived for closing the polls.

Among the many republicans at the North there must of necessity be some who are conscientious in their belief, and who consequently did not approve the order given by the national republican committee to the republicans in Virginia to unite with the readjusters in order to defeat the debt-paying democracy. Among these conscientious Northern republicans is the New York Evening Post, whose well informed and intelligent Washington correspondent says: "Virginia was almost the only State where the regular democratic organization battled for the more honorable of contending policies. The success of the readjusters is not due to the aid of independent republicans save as they favored opposition to the machine at the South on general principles. The re-election of Readjuster Tucker is also a subject for congratulation. He is an upright, intelligent and fearless advocate of tariff reform—one of the few with the courage and sense to stand by the revenue tariff traditions of the democracy."

The few democrats who voted with the Mahones Tuesday can derive such consolation as is possible for them to receive from the knowledge that by creating the impression that the electoral vote of the State was in doubt they assisted in no slight degree in producing that dampening on the hopes of the party in other States which contributed greatly toward the increase in the radical vote thereof; and those who reside in the Norfolk district have the additional source of solace in the fact that their votes and theirs alone defeated a staunch democrat for Congress and elected in his stead an ultra radical, who will assist to the extent of his capability any efforts the enemies of the South may make toward her further injury and degradation. We have known men to commit suicide for a less grievous offense.

Among these most instrumental in creating the immense radical majority the North gave at the recent election were the manufacturers and merchants of that section who by threats of discharge or their employees did other wise, intimidated them into voting the republican ticket. As the wisest North has not yet entered a law compelling the South to trade with it, the Southern people should avail themselves of this grace and form at once direct trade relations with foreign ports and sell their products to and buy such articles as they cannot manufacture themselves from those who, no matter what they may think, at least don't publicly proclaim them thieves, robbers, rebels and murderers. The products and the trade of the South have been the real cause of the revival of business and the financial success of the United States Treasury in this country; but while the South has reaped little of the accruing benefits, the North has grown lousy and waxed fat therefrom. Let the Southern money now invested in Northern stocks be withdrawn while such stocks are high and be put into manufacturing and importing houses at home; and as the radicals will not permit ships to be bought in the cheapest markets, let foreign sea societies be formed who will buy with cheap Clyde steamers and establish direct lines between Southern and foreign ports, and it will not only return larger dividends than it is now doing, but will make the South rich and prosperous, and at the same time bring her implacable enemies to a realizing sense of their folly in killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

"Captain John S. Wise takes his defeat good naturally." What's the use of crying over spilt milk?

While the democrats feel sore, their sensations as compared with those of the "flyers" must be positively delightful.

The Richmond Whig throws up the sponge. It says to-day:

"The Captain's Seat of the funder array need not shoot; we come down at once!"

Religious toleration in the United States, as exhibited in the treatment of the democratic candidate for Mayor in New York, is rapidly approaching a mere nominal condition.

The election Tuesday gave the final and fatal stroke to the wild vagary of greenbackism. It was swept out of existence in its last stronghold, even the district from which its candidate for the presidency, Mr. Weaver, hailed, burying it under a large majority. The taint of it helped in no slight degree to produce the overwhelming defeat the democracy sustained.

The Petersburg Index Appeal gives the following excellent advice, which we commend to the attention of those for whom it is intended hereabouts as well as elsewhere:

"But what we wish to impress is that too many are wasting over an election that is past and gone the time which could be better employed in the standing in groups at corners discussing defeated opponents. Don't lose your head if you are successful, don't lose your heart if you are defeated. Don't be silly, but attend to your business as usual now, and maybe another election will occur sometime when your time and talents may be of some use."

We have received many communications up on the subject of the collectors appointed by the Auditor of the State to collect the expiration tax of delinquents previous to the election of Tuesday last, and containing inquiries concerning the responsibility of such collectors for the money they received, and the means by which they can be made to pay over to the State the entire amount of their collections. We are informed that such collectors sent bonds to Mr. Massey, and that as relates to the one in this city, the democratic canvassers at the several polls recorded the names of all who voted upon his certificates.

Let Federal politics, for the moment, alone, only watching the course of events at the Capital of the nation, and let us turn our attention to matters more nearly affecting the immediate interests of our own State. The triumph of conservatism on Tuesday gives hope that the "bone of contention"—the State debt question in our midst, may be removed from the political arena at no distant day, certainly after the next State election. There are numerous and potent reasons why this question should be settled, the first and paramount one being the impediment that it presents to the introduction into our midst of capital and skilled labor, whereby the development of our immense resources is prevented. That a settlement of the question on some other basis than the present will have to be made, seems inevitable, and the question will then recur, as into whose hands shall be entrusted the compromise. That the original "funders," so called, will be unable to succeed by themselves is apparent, but this class of our people, who, by the by, are the most interested in the welfare of the State, will not submit to placing the control of the matter in the hands of mere scheming politicians and office-seekers, who will sacrifice everything for self-aggrandizement, and only seek to keep alive the agitation that they may the more easily attain their aims. There are men in the State whose views are pronounced on the subject of the payment of the debt, who advocate a settlement upon the ground that the provisions of the present law cannot be carried out; men who, however, have too much love and regard for the State to permit local issues to interfere with their allegiance to the party that must rule the destinies of the State or relegate us to the condition of district No. 1, and who, it is believed, will do the best that can be done for the State and creditor, and, at the same time, sacredly guard the honor and integrity of the old Commonwealth, and with them there must be united action when the proper time comes.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1880.

It is said that the faces of the dead Confederates on the battle field of the late civil war were a sight that attested the earnestness with which they had gone into the fight, while those of Federals looked as if a calm and placid sleep had overcome them. I have been reminded of this several times since the election by the countenances of the people of Pennsylvania.

Savely Washington must be a democratic city, for the countenances of nine out of every ten men seen on that avenue since Tuesday bear the impress of either aggressive or sullen anger and dissatisfaction.

There is some wild talk here among Northern, not Southern, democrats, about the 133 electoral votes of the South being cast for Grant with the hope that the requisite 47 additional votes to elect him may be induced to desert Garfield. It is needless to say, however, that the project is hatched at by all who know anything about Southern men and that of all the 133 democratic electors chosen in the South not a single one could be found who could be induced to vote for anybody else but Hancock.

The talk among democrats now is that if Mr. Tilden had been the nominee, and the Hayes fraud been made the main issue of the campaign, New York State could have been secured for the democrats and their national ticket been elected.

The vote in Virginia shows that the Virginia democratic committee here were better posted than either the State committee or the Mahone committee at Richmond.

The election of Mr. Barbour in the Albemarle district gives much satisfaction not only to the democrats of this city, but, as a democrat had to be elected there, even to the republicans.

General Butler arrived here this morning, and informed an Irish friend who called upon him, that for all the talk now going on Hancock would be inaugurated President on the 4th of March. Of course he was lying but his friend did not so understand it, and was soon imparting his important information to his acquaintances about the Capital.

The postoffice at Kelleyville, Outpour county, Va., has been discontinued for want of a candidate for the place of postmaster; the papers that went there will go to Brady.

Mr. Mahood, superintendent of the House stationery room, who has been in for a long time, has been sufficiently allowed him to remove his services at the Capital.

They republicans here are already engaged in preparing a slate of the next Cabinet. It is

conceded that Grant will be Secretary of War, and Fish, Thompson and Jewell are put down respectively for the State, Navy and Postoffice Departments.

Now that the election of Garfield has been secured the general feeling here among both republicans and democrats is one of satisfaction at the defeat of the Mahone faction in Virginia, and the leader of it is roundly abused by the democrats for the part he took in the election of Readjuster in the Norfolk district, and thus adding to the republican majority in the House.

The postoffice at King's, Pierce George Co., Va., was discontinued to-day because there was no applicant for the place of postmaster; the papers that formerly went there go to Stony Creek.

The republicans here had a slight justification last night over their victory, but as a general thing they are keeping quiet, being content to reap the blessings of success without making a fuss about it, and probably the more indisposed toward the latter by reason of the comparison they make between the way the democrats beat the defeat they have just sustained with that in which they, the republicans, bore their four years ago.

The new slate made by the republicans to-day for Mr. Garfield's Cabinet puts Duran in Mr. Schurz's place, and Mr. Morton, of New York, in charge of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman, it is said, will come to the Senate from Ohio and Mr. Jewell from Connecticut. The main fight in New Jersey was made by Mr. Robinson for the legislature, so that he might be sent to the U. S. Senate instead of Mr. Randolph, and it seems that he has succeeded, though the electoral vote of the State be cast for Hancock.

Much fighting is in progress with regard to the political complexion of the next House and Senate. With regard to the latter it is conceded that it will remain in the control of the democrats, but as respects the former, the doubt is as great as to be by no means comfortable to them.

A deranged man made his appearance at the White House this morning, and informing the employes there, with an air of importance, that he had been elected president, commenced ordering them for the certificates of election or in short order, but those who witnessed the affair thought the poor unfortunate had as much right there as Mr. Hayes.

#### THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Paul, readjuster, is elected in the 6th district, over Allen, democrat, and Mosely, republican. The returns from the 5th and 9th districts are coming in very slowly. The chances are in favor of Cabell and Trigg, democrats. Tucker is undoubtedly elected.

A dispatch from Richmond says: "In the 6th district, Paul, readjuster, concedes his defeat by Tucker by about 2,500, but claims that a large number of his supporters were prevented from voting because of the rejection of disputed receipts. John S. Wise, readjuster in the 3rd district, claims that a large number of persons were prevented from exercising the right of suffrage from the same cause. Among the persons whose ballots were rejected because they had tax receipts of the special collectors were democrats, who would have supported the successful candidates, Messrs. Trigg and Wise do not say whether they will make a contest for the certificates of election or not. It is likely that the former new has such an intention. The readjusters have little to say about the result in the State."

#### ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

	Democrat	Republican	July ticket	Barbour	Bayly	Williams
Arlington dis.	116	245	00	116	245	1
J. Person dis.	64	165	2	66	162	4
Washington dis.	82	79	00	82	79	00

#### FAUQUIER COUNTY, (OFFICIAL.)

	Democrat	Readjuster	Republican	Barbour	Williams	Bayly
Warrenton	457	18	275	460	26	281
New Baltimore	120	11	88	115	8	95
Restonville	177	3	99	167	2	107
The Plains	217	16	81	235	18	88
Upperville	66	00	23	65	00	23
Lindmark	160	8	8	160	31	88
Markham	181	16	121	170	3	142
Salem	162	15	46	152	15	53
War's Junction	92	6	70	103	6	67
Batesburg	73	28	42	70	33	41
Auburn	75	10	56	73	11	57
Balston	233	8	135	324	9	131
Morrisville	190	6	36	185	6	36
Paris	61	4	24	58	7	24
	2424	174	1187	2377	183	1236

#### VALLEY COUNTIES OF EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Fredricks	Clarke	Warren	Total
Hancock	1794	1017	920	3721
Garfield	765	356	143	1265
Mahones	411	25	70	506
Barbour	1689	920	874	3523
Bayly	710	352	164	1226
Williams	557	104	90	751

Hancock's majority over Garfield, 2,466; over Garfield and Mahones, 1,950. Barbour's majority over Williams, 2,772; over Bayly, 2,977; over Barly and Williams, 1,546. The majority of the regular ticket over the Mahone ticket was 3,215.

Culpeper—Barbour's majority is 334. Clarke, (official)—Hancock, 1,017; Garfield, 356; Mahone ticket, 35; Barbour, 960; Bayly, 352; Williams, 104. Largest vote ever cast in Clarke. Democracy gain 145.

Fredricks, including Winchester, (official)—Hancock, 1,794; Garfield, 765; Mahone ticket, 411; Barbour, 1,689; Bayly, 710; Williams, 557. Fairfax, (official)—Hancock, 1,589; Garfield, 1,400; Mahone ticket, 225; Barbour, 1,503; Bayly, 1,252; Williams, 428.

Medford—Barbour's majority over Bayly, 287.

Orange, (official)—Hancock, 964; Garfield, 867; Mahone ticket, 183; Barbour, 973; Bayly, 827; Williams, 170.

Spotsylvania—Hancock, 2,568; Garfield, 1,775; readjuster ticket, 140; Barbour, 2,551; Bayly, 1,689; Williams, 238.

Prince William, (official)—Hancock, 1,095; Garfield, 459; Mahone ticket, 24; Garrison, 1,077; Critcher, 63; Wolf, 426.

#### RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY.

WASHINGTON, VA., Nov. 3.—The vote of Rappahannock county was as follows: Hancock and Eschig, 923; Garfield and Arthur, 379; Readjuster, 54; Barbour, 918; Bayly, 376; Williams, 65; Hancock's majority, 579; Barbour's majority, 542.

#### THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—2 p. m.—The returns from about half the State show that the regular democratic ticket obtained 43,125, republicans 35,716 and the readjusters 10,243.

Cabell's election in the 5th district is conceded by a handsome majority.

Though the vote in the 9th district is very close it is not improbable that Trigg, democrat, is elected.

Allen in the 7th district is probably beaten by Paul, who claims 979 majority, and says he has 500 majority in Page, and two precincts to hear from. He claims 200 majority in Highland.

#### The General Election.

The democrats have carried the three congressional districts in Brooklyn, and have elected nine out of the twelve assemblymen.

Garfield's plurality in Pennsylvania is about 20,000. The republicans have a majority in the Legislature of 46 on joint ballot.

The radicals carry Ohio by from 25,000 to 30,000.

Nevada has gone democratic.

Hancock carries New Jersey and the democrats gain three congressmen, but lose the Legislature, which is reported republican.

Texas gives Hancock 70,000 majority.

The Tennessee Legislature is closed by the republicans.

In Maryland the majority of General Andrew G. Chapman, dem., for Congress is 1,000 over Dr. Wilmer rep.

The democrats have carried New Jersey and Nevada, and possibly California, so that Hancock's electoral vote will, at any rate, be 150, and may reach 156. The returns continue to indicate that the republicans will have a majority in the next House of Representatives, but the democratic gains in Nevada and California will enable the party to retain control of the Senate by one majority.

Hancock, so far as heard from, has 167,000 popular majority.

Life returns show the following result: The House of Representatives stands 146 republicans, 141 democrats, and 6 greenbackers; the Senate stands 37 republicans and 29 democrats.

Republican Governors are elected in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, and democratic governors in Florida, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas, with Tennessee in doubt.

The full vote of New York city gives Grant 1,993 majority for Mayor.

Casey Young, dem., in the eleventh district of Tennessee is defeated by 600.

Dwyer claims California for the republicans by 500 to 1,000.

LATER.

New York, Nov. 4.—Returns to this hour show that the States of Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin have gone for Garfield by majority ranging from 2,500 in New Hampshire to 80,000 in Iowa, and the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia for Hancock, by a majority of 4,000 in Nevada to 70,000 in Texas. Oregon still in doubt; chances in favor of democrats. Garfield's electoral majority is 25 outside of Oregon according to present figures. Hancock's combined majority exceeds those by 10,000 to 15,000.

[To-day's dispatches.]

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Tribune's estimate of majorities in the Congressional districts show that the republicans have gained one Congress man from the State and that the democrats have elected one in the place of a greenback republican.

Reports from democrats seem to claim the election of Van Horne, democrat, over Allen and Crisp, his democratic competitors. The result in the third district, this city, is not yet decided but the probabilities are that Trigg is elected.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, November 4.—The Albany this morning placed the republican majority in the State on the presidential ticket at 14,244.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 4.—Returns so far received from this State indicate that the Congressional districts are republican.

TRULY HOSPITABLE PEOPLE.—The Belgians are the only hospitable people still remaining in Europe; and think nothing of asking a perfect stranger to join their family circle on a five minutes' acquaintance. If, therefore, a traveler steps in any place where a wedding or a christening is going on, it generally depends on himself whether he will be one of the guests or not. In a midnight primrose time a Belgian, not long ago, had gone to bed at a Belgian inn, and he was wakened by a knock on his chamber door and some giggling as if laughing girls outside. It was about half past 11 p. m., and I got up, much wondering what could be the matter. The landlord had sent his daughter and some of her young friends to ask if I would join in a midnight primrose time wedding. He made to the shrine of a neighboring saint in fulfillment of a promise they had made to a deceased relative. I got up and joined their party, and it was certainly the jolliest pilgrimage I ever saw or heard of. We walked along some streets, and then, singing songs which were not of a particularly saintly character, and when we had accomplished the object of our mission in a quiet old chapel where the saint was worshipped, we wandered out to a picturesque village and ate hot rolls and fresh butter and some excellent coffee. As we returned by rail in the early morning, the whole family seemed to have adopted me into their connection, and treated me entirely as one of themselves. The Duchess of Luxembourg, it is possible, still more patriarchal in the manner of the people, and a man I know was invited by some people he had never seen before to pass a month at their chateau. What is perhaps still stranger is that he went warily well received, and that the impromptu acquaintance thus formed turned out to be mutually satisfactory. Belgium is now by far the most hospitable place in Europe, except some of the remote parts; and in Belgium or in the Duchy of Luxembourg the traveler is everywhere excellent, whereas in Italy one may have to live on macaroni and tomatoes. London Truth.

A VALUABLE CORSET STORY.—A man always gets into a corset when he picks around among his wife's things without permission. Mr. Durrie, of Jersey City, had been annoyed by having his wife sell his old clothes to peddlers, and thought one day, when a peddler called in her absence, that he would reimburse her by trading a lot of her old garments off for tinware and plaster images, and among other things a pair of half worn corsets. He rubbed his hands in silent enjoyment over the joke. But when his wife returned and was informed of the transaction she rushed up stairs to see what was gone, and, not finding the corsets, exclaimed: "John Henry, you didn't sell them corsets?" "Oh, yes!" he replied, "I found a disreputable old pair and let them go."

The wife burst into tears, and, between sobs, explained that, in order to hide from burglars the \$1,100 he had entrusted to her for safe keeping, she had sewed the money up in these corsets. John Henry is a humbler man than he was, and can't find the rag peddler.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### Fatal Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Col. John D. Hester, aged 65, President of the Veterans' Association of the War of 1812, fell down stairs at his residence yesterday and died soon afterward. He was in apparent good health up to the time of the accident.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

An "armed rebellion" in Ireland is apprehended. Patrick is under detective surveillance in Dublin.

There have been several thunder storms in all parts of Cyprus, doing great damage to property. Five houses in Limsol were washed away.

The Porte has decided to raise the strength of the troops in Thessaly and Epirus to 42,000 men, for to construct ten batteries in the defense of the Dardanelles.

A letter from Basle, Switzerland, represents the manufacturing interests of the place as in a depressed condition, and that, in consequence, many of the "passementiers" are emigrating or are about to emigrate to America. The drying establishments are as badly off as the manufacturers.

A dispatch from Quebec says: "Harrowing tales of desolation among the farming people of Basque and the fishermen of Gaspé are just reported in town. It seems both the harvest and the fishery have failed this year. The people are now suffering from want of food, and the blood is being shed by the thousands by their feelings in the morning, whether they will suffer during the day. Let such a person take a morning walk of a mile and back walking rapidly, and he will, generally, go through that day without pain. The reason is his blood is not so thick, and he can get a supply of oxygen. To render this relief more permanent, it should be attended and followed up by a proper diet. As an immediate temporary relief there is nothing so sure as the inhalation of a dose of hydrogen gas. This produces a profound impression on the nervous system, and affords instant relief, which may last for days and weeks. An Albany physician found upon investigation that much nervousness of the face was from malposition of the eyes by which the nerves of the eyes were strained and the sympathetic nerves. His cure for the disease, said to be uniformly successful, was simply a pair of glasses with their lens adjusted to the better position of the eyes. Another person writes of cures effected by Turkish baths. Another writes of cures effected by a decoction of yellow jasmine. First to hot drop in a little water. The relief is almost instantaneous. And still another gives this prescription: Take three drachms of hydropate of potash, mix with one pint of Holland gin, drink a dessert spoonful three or four times a day, after a full attack, or a spoonful when needed, stopping taking when the pain ceases."

WONDERS OF A METEOR.—At 10 o'clock on Thursday night, says a recent issue of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, a meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen to cross the heavens at a very low altitude. Rising in the South, it took a northerly course, near the zenith, perfectly horizontal in its journey. It was composed of three parts, which were perfectly developed balls of unequal size, and separated from each other. The first ball was a tall which enveloped several yards behind them. This tail was an extremely brilliant and somewhat indistinct, having a nebulous appearance. Its motion was slow, and was witnessed by the observer for fully thirty seconds. It then fell to the ground in a shower of sparks, and produced a course of north-easterly wind, which was a sudden and extraordinary phenomenon.

#### INSATIATION OF POLITICAL MANAGERS.

The results of the election in both New York and Virginia show in a striking manner how men who sit themselves up for leading political managers may deceive themselves—such for instance, as John Kelly in New York, and Wm. Mahone in Virginia. All along in advance of the election, Mahone had managed to make the impression that he and his readjusters, with their "federal allies," were bound to carry Virginia, electing their presidential ticket and securing a majority in Congress. To the last moment he had labored under this state of delirium, and in the end he was to figure, like the rest of the Virginia show, how his electoral ticket was swept out of sight by the regular democratic ticket, and perhaps only one readjuster member of Congress chosen, proves the extent to which the would-be boss Virginia was deluded. As regards Mr. Kelly in New York, when the crowds were gathered in Tammany Hall at an early hour on Tuesday evening to hear the election returns, the Tammany edition was brought forward for a speech. He had only heard from a few precincts, which gave large democratic majorities, and this betrayed him into making extravagant predictions of a democratic victory, which the late returns speedily disproved. Among other things, Mr. Kelly said he had just learned that Gen. Hancock had carried the State of New York by at least 55,000 majority, and that that majority in the Empire State would make him the President of the United States. The majority of William H. Crozer for mayor, he said, would be 25,000 to 27,000, and 25,000, Mr. Kelly indulged in some coarse remarks in regard to several prominent managers who had spoken against Mr. Crozer, claiming that they had grievously offended against the brand and noble American principle of religious tolerance. Mr. Kelly also spoke bitterly of the course of James Gordon Bennett and the Herald in regard to Mr. Crozer. "John Kelly," he said, "is not made of the stuff that is easily put down by a ruffian. There is no man more open to conviction, nor one with a greater respect for the opinions of others, but if any one attempts to raise a tirade against John Kelly and those who support him, he may rest assured that he will receive a Rialto for his Oliver."

#### A HOUSE OF GOLD BRICKS.

There is a certain brick building in Cheyenne, not a thousand miles from the leader office, which is almost worth its weight in gold. The bricks in its walls are at least impregnated with the precious metal to a valuable extent. The discovery was made accidentally by a gentleman who has an office near by. He frequently noticed shining yellow particles in the bricks, and imagining that the colors were gold, he took out a brick from the wall for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. This brick he first pulverized and then "panned out" the colors. He could not get rid of all the dirt, and concluded to send the residuum to an assayer in Denver. In a few days the assay certificate arrived and showed that there was thirty eight cents worth of gold in the brick. The gentleman then took out two other bricks in different parts of the building and pulverized and panned them out as he did the first. The same assayer gave his certificate as follows: Sample No. 1, gold, 38 cents; sample No. 2, gold, 24 cents; sample No. 3, gold, 24 cents. With remarkable secrecy the gentleman proceeded to learn where came the bricks. After considerable inquiry it was learned that the bricks were made in a yard that was formerly situated on Crow creek, near Cheyenne, but which is now obliterated. Further investigation among some of the older residents divulged the fact that placer mining was at one time carried on along Crow creek, but the miners thought that the pay was not big enough, and they then abandoned their claims. It was near these claims that the brickyard mentioned above was started, and that explains how gold dust got into the bricks.—Denver Leader.

#### WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.

Catopasi, in 1733 threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1754 the blazing mass struggling for an outlet roared so that its awful voice was heard at a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud which dammed up the rivers, opened new lakes and in valleys 1,000 feet wide made deposits 100 feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius which in 1871 poured through Torre del Greco contained 30,000 cubic feet of solid matter and 163 when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, and the large mass of lava amounted to 45,000 cubic feet. In 1700 it poured forth a flood which covered 34 square miles of surface, and measured nearly 1,600,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Rosini near Nicholas, a cone of two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Vesuvius in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard a day for nine months after the eruption, and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cooled and consolidated for ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the lava and ash vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1670 Vesuvius discharged more than twenty times its mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria and Egypt; it hurled stones eight pounds in weight as far as Pavia, a distance of six miles where smaller masses were tossed 2,000 feet above the summit. Catopasi has projected a block of 100 cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles; and Sanbavia, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 800 miles of surface, and out of a population of